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cash, the remainder being made up to them by "billets" for food wherever they may be quartered. The cost of each soldier to the state was therefore generally estimated by the people at only four rupees a month. At this rate a body of 700 men could be supported for Rs. 33,600, which would be increased to Rs. 35,000 or Rs. 36,000 by the pay of the petty officers.

The whole expenses of the government, both civil and military, therefore, amounted to between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000; thus leaving a surplus of about Rs. 25,000 for transmission to the maharaja. This surplus was not however remitted in cash, but in goods, which consisted chiefly of wool from Chang-thang, and of cloths and tea from Yarkand.

V.—MILITARY RESOURCES.

In Ladák there was no regular army; but every family or house throughout the country was obliged to furnish one ready-armed soldier at the call of the government. The *Kahlons*, *Lonpos*, and *Gobas*, also furnished quotas of from ten to four men each. At the last general mustering in 1834, the number of armed peasants, collected to oppose Zoráwar Sing, amounted to 22,000. The same number is said to have been collected when the *Gyalpo* was at war with Ahmed Shah of Balti. Indeed it is scarcely possible that a greater number of "armed" men could have been collected, as each house throughout Ladák possessed only one weapon, and the number of houses was not more than 24,000. I have every reason to believe in the correctness of these numbers, as my information was derived from various sources; from Jemadar Basti Rám, and other officers of

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702 the maharaja, as well as from *Lamás*, *Gobas*, and Mahomedans of Ladák. The difference between the number of houses and that of the armed men actually collected together is only 2,000, a number so small that it may include all absentees from sickness and other causes, as well as all the guards required at Lé and in the provinces for the personal service of the Gyalpo, and for the security of the state treasure.

726 On a call to arms, the soldiers (*Makmi**) were told off for the cavalry and infantry branches by the very simple process of selecting all those who had horses (or rather ponies) for the cavalry (*Táhipung*†), and leaving the remainder for the footmen, or infantry (*Kangthangipung*).

[411] [714] Their arms were swords, matchlocks, and bows and arrows. Many had shields (*Go*‡), and some few had helmets (*Mog*§). They were assembled by beat of drum (*Thab-nga*‖).

701 The army (*Pung*, or *Makpung*¶) was placed under the control of a *Makpon*,** or commander-in-chief, who was either a member of the royal family, or one of the principal *Kahlons*.

Other titles were conferred upon the different *Kahlons*

* *dMag-mi*, pronounced *Makmi*, a "war-man," or "soldier," from *dMag*, battle. Compare the Greek μαχη with the latter, and μαχιμος with the former.

† *rTa-hi-dPung*, from *rTa*, a "horse."

‡ *Go*, a "shield," or any defensive armour.

§ *rMog*, a "head-piece," a "helmet."

‖ *hThab-rNga*, a "war-drum."

¶ *dPung*, or *dMag-dPung*; the latter is also commonly contracted to *dMung*.

** *dMag-dPon*, "battle-chief," or *dMag-hGo*, "war-chief." *Makpon* is the family title of the Hasora chief. He must therefore be of Tibetan origin. It is curious that *Go-Mag-go*, which so much resembles Gog-Magog, should mean "civil and military chiefs."

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687 were exactly the same as our drum-head courts-martial;
698 and their sentences were accordingly termed *Makkhrim*,* or martial law.

705 The soldiers were obliged to find their own food.
726 Each man was therefore generally attended by another male member of his house or family, who carried the joint provisions on his back during the daily marches, while the soldier carried his arms. Occasionally they
• 702 relieved one another. In case of a casualty also the state had a substitute at hand, while the family preserved the arms and clothes, and (if he had one) the horse of the defunct, all of which would otherwise have been lost.

721 Although these bodies of undisciplined militia were not deserving of the name of an army, yet they were generally strong enough to repel all attacks of their immediate neighbours of Balti, Rudok, and Chumurti, who were as poor and as unsoldierly as themselves; while the great poverty of the country, and the extreme rigour of the climate, were sufficient to deter the effeminate Kashmiris from even thinking of such a project without
721 a shudder. In fact, there is no record of any invasion
173 of Ladák by the Kashmiris; on the contrary, the Raja Taringini relates the entire conquest and occupation of Kashmir by the Boti *Rinchana*, or, as he is more commonly called in Kashmir to this day, *Ratanjo*,† about the middle of the fourteenth century. Rinchana was the son of *Bakhtán Bhot*; that is, he was probably of the *Yasan* family, which still bears the title of *Bakhto*. Being driven from his native country, he naturally fled

* *dMag-khrims*, "war-law."

† *Jo* or *Cho* is the Tibetan *mChhog*, the common title of a chief amongst the Boti Mahomedans.

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161 [65] in stating that the total number of houses was formerly 24,000, of which only 18,000 paid the house-tax. At the rate of 6·7 persons per house, the lay population would have been 160,800, and the whole population [162] 172,800. But as the result of Moorcroft's inquiries gave a rate of little more than six persons per house, a mean rate of about six persons and a half per house may be taken as the nearest approximation to the true rate. This rate will give a lay population of 156,000, and a total population of 168,000 persons. As this number agrees so nearly with Moorcroft's estimate, it may be assumed to be tolerably correct.

793 162 In stating the number of professed religionists at 12,000, I have been guided only by the vague statements of the people. Some asserted that the number of lamas and nuns formerly amounted to 20,000; but the more general reckoning was only ten or twelve thousand. The total amount of population (between 1820 and 1830) was therefore most probably about 165,000 persons, as estimated by Moorcroft.

161 • 702 The correctness of this estimate seems to be borne out by the following statement. In 1834, when the Gyalpo called upon all the people to join in repelling the invasion of Zoráwar Sing, he is said to have collected a body of 22,000 men. As the number of houses was 24,000, and as each house was bound to furnish one soldier, the number of fighting men should have been 24,000. But the difference is fully accounted for by the ascertained loss of 14,000 persons by small-pox just before the invasion; for as one-fourth of these must have been grown-up males, the number of soldiers collected ought not to have exceeded 21,500; and making allowances for illness and other causes, was

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probably not more than 20,000 men. The extra number would have been made up by the quotas of the different kahlons, lonpas, and gobas, who were obliged to furnish from ten to four men each.

Since Moorcroft's time, however, the population has very much decreased, partly owing to the ravages of disease, but chiefly to the destructive effects of war. In the summer of 1834 the small-pox broke out in Ladák with such fatal virulence that 14,000 persons,* or more than one-twelfth of the whole population, were carried off. Amongst a filthy people, who never wash, and who only change their garments when the cloth has rotted piecemeal off their persons, the mortal effect of such a contagious disease as small-pox cannot be wondered at.

But the ravages of disease were almost forgotten in the more deadly destructiveness of war and its attendant miseries. They who survived the small-pox had only to lament the sudden loss of near and dear relatives; but they who escaped death in the war had also to bewail the pillage of their property and the destruction of their houses. By the wholesale plunder of the metal images belonging to the monasteries, the invaders gave a rude shock to the pious minds of the whole people, while they secured the bitter enmity of the lamas by an extensive resumption of monastic lands.

Such was the effect of these severe and impolitic measures, that no less than three-fourths of the lamas,

* About 10,000 died before the conquest. Dr. Henderson, who was then in Ladák, gave both physic and advice, but nothing availed to check the disease. Zoráwar Sing *is said* to have vaccinated great numbers by force, of whom no less than 4,000 died. My informant was a Musalman who hated the present maharaja, and I doubt the truth of his statement about the compulsory vaccination.